Situation Report Number 21 (As of 2230 EDT)

THE MILITARY SITUATION

GENERAL

- 1. After intense ground and air fighting today, the Israelis apparently have reversed the tide of battle against the Syrians, driving them out of Qunaytirah and back toward the 1967 cease-fire line. It is still not clear whether the Syrians have been forced back across the cease-fire line, despite Israeli claims. The Jordanians reportedly are preparing to deploy an armored brigade to Syria, to an area west of Dar'a. At this location, the brigade would not be engaged if the Israelis overran the present Syrian lines, but could act as a buffer between advancing Israeli units and Jordanian territory.
- 2. On the Egyptian front, the Egyptians appear to be consolidating, and cautiously expanding, their position on the east bank of the canal, possibly in preparation for efforts to advance to the Sinai passes. The Egyptians have apparently launched some small probes into the Sinai but these have been turned back. The Israelis have not, however, initiated major ground action against the main Egyptian forces over the past several days, but continue to harass the Egyptian units with airstrikes.

THE EGYPTIAN FRONT

- 3. The level of ground fighting appears to be reduced, compared to that of the past several days. The Israelis claim to have contained the Egyptians and to have driven to the canal north of El Kantara, relieving an outpost that had held out for five days. While the reports may bolster Israeli morale, the Israeli actions appear, in reality, to be inconsequential. The area where the Israelis claim to have reached the canal is north of the main Egyptian force concentrations and is in an area—characterized by swamps—that probably will not figure significantly in battles for the east bank.
- 4. Despite the massive infusion of men and materiel onto the east bank over the past five days, the Egyptians apparently have not attempted a strong drive into the Sinai. They appear content to consolidate, and cautiously expand, their newly won positions on the east bank, possibly in preparation for a later advance toward the Mitla and Gidi passes. Thus far, the Egyptians have presented only a frontal target to the Israeli forces, reducing their exposure to the mobile Israeli tactics which routed the Egyptian army in the Sinai in 1967. The Egyptians have, however, launched some smaller probes—probably for reconnaissance—which have been defeated by the Israelis.

6. The Israelis, after some bloody but apparently unsuccessful counterattacks earlier, have not initiated major ground action against the Egyptian forces. The Israelis are possibly seeking to contain a major Egyptian thrust while awaiting reinforcement from the Golan Heights before engaging the main Egyptian force. The Israeli Air Force has bombed Port Said

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No Objection to Declassification in Part 2013/01/04: LOC-HAK-544-4-14-8

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l6. In talks with the US ambassador tonight, both the King and the prime minister emphasized that only a cease-fire along present lines could keep Jordan out of the war. In an obvious reflection of their view that such a cease-fire is unlikely, the government today announced that it was calling up reserves and mobilizing all the country's resources for the "war effort."

UNITED NATIONS

- 17. Secretary-General Waldheim has been pushing for the Security Council to reconvene, apparently concerned about the UN's appearance of nonchalance in the midst of war. According to a press report, Waldheim intends to make a personal appeal to the belligerents to end the war, but would probably stop short of a call for a ceasefire. Ambassador Scali does not believe the Security Council will reconvene on 11 October.
- 18. Nonaligned countries at the UN met this afternoon to discuss the Middle East situation. The session produced only a decision to send messages of support to Egypt and Syria. Radical states wanted to issue an appeal to all nonaligned states to sever relations with Israel, but the move was defeated. Foreign Minister Zayyat of Egypt persuaded the Yugoslavs not to introduce a resolution—which was being drafted on 9 October by some nonaligned countries—that would have called for a cease—fire linked to a peace conference under UN auspices.

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OIL

- 23. Radio Baghdad called on all Arabs tonight to apply pressure on the governments of Arab oil-producing states to suspend the flow of oil to the US.
- 24. Oil operations in Saudi Arabia were reported to be on a "business as usual basis" as of 9 October--with the exception of the Tapline, which is running at one-half capacity.

WEST EUROPEAN REACTION

25. French policy on the Middle East remains pro-Arab, largely for economic reasons. The French Foreign Ministry informed US Embassy officers yesterday that France intends to seek a peaceful solution to the crisis via UN Resolution 242. Paris is persuaded that the great powers, including France, hold the key to this solution.

- 26. Chancellor Brandt said today that it is an illusion to assume that conflicts in the Middle East can be solved by war. He asked that all states in the Middle East be given the right to exist and appealed to the world powers to work for peace.
- 27. A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman denied today that NATO installations in Turkey would be used to intervene in Middle East events. He said these installations are related to the security and defense of NATO regions and would not be used for any other purpose.

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28. The Vatican is disturbed by the renewed fighting in the Middle East, and particularly distressed over the bombing of Damascus. A Vatican official told a US diplomat today that he did not think the Damascus raid was a fair quid pro quo for Syrian missile attacks on Israeli civilians. The Vatican also feels that pressing for a return to the 6 October cease-fire line is likely to be counterproductive in the search to end hostilities.

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ANNEX

Soviet Mediterranean Naval Activity

- 1. The Soviet Mediterranean Squadron continues to devote its efforts to gathering intelligence on the Arab-Israeli conflict, watching the US Sixth Fleet, and evacuating Soviet civilians from the area. Most Soviet combatants are located near Crete or in the Aegean Sea.
- 2. Two Soviet intelligence ships are stationed off the Levant coast to intercept communications of the combatant forces. One is about 60 nautical miles northwest of Tel Aviv, and the other is some 50 nautical miles west of Tartous, Syria.
- 3. The USS Independence task group, still south of the east tip of Crete, is being trailed by a Soviet submarine tender—the Soviet flagship for the Mediterranean Squadron—and a missile frigate, a destroyer, and an intelligence collection ship. One Soviet destroyer escort is in the Strait of Sicily and two other destroyer escorts plus a Kashin class missile frigate and subtender are in the Gulf of Hammamat. All of these ships are in position to trail the US attack carrier F. D. Roosevelt which was scheduled to depart Barcelona this morning, if it proceeds east. The cruiser and two destroyers that exited the Black Sea this morning are now in the Aegean
- 4. A Soviet repair ship that participated in the initial evacuation of Soviet civilian dependents from Alexandria is now back in that port, presumably after having transferred the civilians to another ship. It may be there to evacuate more Soviet nationals. Nine small Soviet naval auxiliary ships and yard craft are also in Alexandria. These ships, a minesweeper near Latakia, and a naval research ship in Sollum, Egypt, are the only other Soviet surface units of any kind known to be in or near any port in the east Mediterranean.

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- 1eft the Mediterranean en route to their base in the Soviet Northern Fleet, and four or five more are expected to depart soon. These units were relieved by a task force of nine to ten submarines in early October. When the relieving operation is complete, the Soviet submarine force in the Mediterranean will total about nine diesel-powered attack submarines, one diesel-powered cruise-missile submarine, and one nuclear-powered submarine of an undetermined type.
- 6. Four of the diesel submarines were sighted on 9 October in the central Meditorranean, heading east. At least one of those submarines is apparently now in the eastern Mediterranean, and anti-submarine warfare helicopters from the USS Independence reported a submarine contact near the Soviet flagship this afternoon. The whereabouts of the other Soviet submarines is unknown.